

NOT BY FORCE

REVOLUTIONISTS SEEK THE END THROUGH PEACEFUL MEANS.

FORCED TO TERRORISTIC ACTS

Sasonoff, Assassin of Von Plehve, Sets Forth the Aims of the Organization.

Ethnic Personal Biography of Murderer Who Narrates How He Was Driven to Banks of Terrorists and Later Chosen to Kill the Minister.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—Before Sasonoff, the assassin of Minister of the Interior von Plehve, was brought to trial he composed a lengthy statement which he intended to present to the judges as a justification of his act. The document, which was made part of the record in the case, has fallen into the hands of the Associated Press. It sets forth the views and aims of the fighting organization of the social revolutionary party which has just brought about the death of the Grand Duke Sergius. It shows clearly that acts of terror committed by the fighting organization are the exception and not the rule. Sentences passed upon officials and held responsible for fighting with cruel repression the peaceful propaganda of the larger party. The acts for which von Plehve was condemned are given in detail. But perhaps the most interesting portion of the statement is the pathetic personal biography of Sasonoff and the analysis of the mental process by which he gradually grew interested in political actions becoming an advocate of socialism and later being driven by sufferings in exile into the ranks of the terrorists by whom he was chosen to kill von Plehve.

Sasonoff's statement follows: "I am accused of playing an active role in the fighting section of the social democrats, which it is said has as its aim to overthrow the present form of government and the established laws of Russia, and the existing social conditions of Russia.

"I am accused of using explosives for murdering officials of the state, and

"I am accused of having killed the minister of the interior Plehve, to attain the ends of the social democrats.

"To these accusations I can answer, 'Yes, I was a member of the social revolutionists and had the honor of being a member of the fighting section of the social democrats and by the latter's orders I killed Plehve. I do not consider either the society or myself guilty of the intentions of which we are accused, viz., to attempt by force the overthrow of the existing form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"First of all I must state that one cannot say that the 'fighting section' is a 'secret society' in the usual sense of the word. The 'fighting organization' is not a separate body, but only a part of the big party of social revolutionists, and the 'fighting organization' follows out strictly the orders of the larger society.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

too much, but which sides uses it?

"Therefore let them not say that the party of social revolutionists is trying to obtain something by means of force. Neither in the aim of the party nor in the means of attaining its ends is there anything like force.

"With reference to the question of political revolution, the Russian government must be made to understand that it is standing on a volcano. We social revolutionists are at present demanding a peaceful propaganda, but one from which the autocratic regime of the empire received a death wound forty years ago. Its term came to an end together with the fall of serfdom.

"We social revolutionists up to the present have been struggling with the existing regime in a peaceful manner. Our task is to make plain to the people that the present system is unworkable. Our task is to organize the opinion of the majority in the state. The government stands in the way of the intelligent. The duty of the government is to meet the wishes of the people.

"The method of fighting of the party is by means of word, proof and conviction, and this is the only means of agitation which the party has and upon which the party is conducted.

"The social necessity of terroristic acts is a certain task which is taken up with a peaceful fight. Terroristic acts are a necessity which suddenly fall on the party as something irrelevant and foreign to its original aims. The program of the party declares such acts as detestable. Only force is the use of force. Only in those cases when the ministers and chivorniks refuse us the right to speak verbally do we speak 'another language.' Only when all other means are exhausted we answer by death.

"The activity of the 'fighting organization' is only called into play on special occasions. The acts of the 'fighting organization' are of a reflective nature, corresponding to the character of the impulse. The social revolutionists, more than anybody else, understand that an idea cannot be done away with by means of bullets, and that bombs do not break down systems. An idea can be conquered and destroyed, but a system falls only when the foundation which upholds it is rotten and broken down.

"In order to show the real character of our terroristic tactics remember the 'party of the people's will' which our party considers its foster mother. The theories of that party and we their 'children' are the same, but the conditions under which the members of the 'people's will' lived and acted are different from the conditions of the present day. Then the government terrorized, now we. Then the people, only just freed from serfdom, were illiterate. Habit of living and thinking independently was stamped out of them during centuries. In one word, the nation had hardly got away from slavery and was in its infancy. Losing hope that the people would fight independently for their own interests or come to the aid of their champions, the members of the 'people's will' by means of the red terror, decided to conquer or die. But they were forsaken alone on the field of battle and had to fight like Titans.

"We social revolutionists, children of the twentieth century, do not feel ourselves alone; on the contrary, we feel behind us the people's strength. Since the monarchic regime was mortally wounded forty years ago the nation has grown intellectually. It already has wants, and is able to think and govern its own destinies. If we followed the example of the members of the 'free will' and 'we have taken to arms it is only because representatives of a government which is dying out have taken charge of the autocratic power and have gone quite unheeding to the slaughter. In our dealings with us revolutionists and the dissatisfied people. We are treated like hunted and beaten animals. For this reason we have bared our teeth and taken to arms.

"The terror against terror of the officials who have lost their heads in their actions. Death for death, wounds for wounds and dishonor for dishonor.

"A revolutionary tribunal for the oligarchs who are not answerable before the law and the nation.

"Consequently I state that when throwing the bomb at M. Plehve I did not think that it would fall on the existing form of government in Russia. I threw the bomb at M. Plehve not in his capacity as a Russian minister, but I threw the bomb at him as a certain person who in a certain way used the position of minister of interior. Mr. Plehve in fighting against national discontent had recourse to crime. He committed the gravest of crimes.

"First, Plehve gave up to execution, imprisoned in the fortress and subjected our comrades to all kinds of tortures and punishments. He forced us to rise against him as the persecutor and murderer of the people. Balmashev and Heketch were placed on the scaffold. Grahani and Fomkins were hanged in Sisselsberg fortress. Such facts in social revolutionists cannot be regarded as crimes.

"Second, Plehve, as director of the department of police, choked the party of 'people's free will' by means of jails, fortresses, penal servitude, prison and exile. He deprived us of the opportunity of forgetting his hangman. The old time hangman again placed his white hand on the people's necks.

"Third, Plehve, before the declaration of war with Japan, arranged a war in the interior of Russia. He looked on Russia as though it was a foreign country. He strewed the land with its citizens' blood. He shot the workmen when they spoke plainly about their needs and their interests.

"Yes, for the shooting of workmen Mr. Plehve is to blame more than anyone else. Although he did not give the word 'fire,' he is guilty because the shooting was initiated by him as minister of the interior, and by orders of men who fulfilled the orders of him who had appointed them. As we did not punish the governors he himself sanctioned their deeds and gave temptation to other high dignitaries to act just as cruelly.

"Fourth, the personal dignity of the minister of interior of Plehve's government was subjected to the basest humiliation; peasants and workmen were subjected to wholesale corporal punishment. Von Wahl and Obolenski received promotion and reward. Russian nobles were exempted from military service in the police stations, and sometimes their position there became so unbearable that they refused food and starved themselves in protest against insults.

"Fifth, Plehve put on the hungry heavy taxes. He made the peasants driven to extremities by hunger, want of arable land, and subjected by the landowners, not seeing and not expecting

help from anywhere, tried to obtain bread by force so as not to die, they were answered with an increase of taxation. This was Plehve's policy of satisfying national needs for the moment. He gave them a stone instead of bread. In this manner he deprived the naked of their only shirt. Plehve exhausted the people, spending their hard-earned money on the development of the secret police in Russia and on the protection of his own person.

"Sixth, Plehve allowed the wilful massacre of the Kishineff Jews in the presence of the police. Women were insulted; the property of the poor Jews was destroyed and plundered. Of Plehve's participation in the wilful massacre the foreign press and the Russian revolutionary press clearly made mention.

"During Plehve's time freedom of speech and protection was given to lies and papers which hated the Jewish people, which during a long space of time tried to make Jews and Russians enemies and did not spare the Jewish people. The Jews, Poles and Finns. The Jewish press could not protest as it was always being persecuted in Russia—and could hardly breathe.

"It is known for a certainty that when the Kishineff massacre was known all over Russia, Jews of some towns, fearing the consequences of the protection of the governors and police and received answer that they would be treated in the same way if they did not keep quiet.

"Seventh, Plehve put down all attempts to work legally for the position of a teacher, to suppress, and put under the yoke of the censor. Zemstvos were suspected and disbanded. The elected of the Zemstvos, who represented the government of the people, were not allowed to speak. Plehve held all Russia down on the ground of a network of gendarmes and multiplied the police so that in the infected atmosphere it was impossible to breathe.

"Eighth, On Plehve falls the chief responsibility for the existing war. Russian blood is flowing like water and the flower of the land are perishing, and the people's money is being wastefully squandered. Plehve is guilty because he gagged the press and Russia social opinion and did not allow them to speak about the war in order to prevent it.

"All this was done in Russia during the two years of the government of Plehve. All these crimes were committed by Plehve himself or by his agents. That is why the party of social revolutionists called its fighting organization together and gave to it the sentence of death on Plehve, and I a member of the fighting organization of 'social revolutionists,' with the feeling of deepest gratitude for the great honor shown me by my duty and carry out the sentence.

"Personal motives for killing Plehve I had none. Although I am not a novice in socialist propaganda, although by experience I can appreciate the awful wrongs of Russia, I should not be able to raise my hand against the life of a man from personal motives. To this I might add that one of the crimes which was committed in the time of the government of Plehve, and which I took to heart as much as if it had been directed against me personally, was the murder of my relatives, was a procession of twenty-eight coffins in the streets, an unlimited number of wounded and two files of soldiers.

"Now I will relate how I, a man by personal character and by birth devoted to a peaceful and contented family life, was converted into a revolutionist, and gladly undertook to kill the man. My family was highly religious and monarchial and had emigrated from a village to a town where the members of the family were engaged in the Gashtir forests. The spirit with which I was brought up, was entirely under the influence of my family, was utterly opposed to every kind of protest and discontent with the conditions of Russian life. Photographs of the emperor and his relatives were in the halls in the house of my father.

"The school did not destroy the traditions which I took from my parents' house, but developed them even more. School for me and for all my comrades without exception was a matter of honor. There were out all life, they extinguished systematically our spirit and the 'lively questions' which came into our young minds. The teachers openly jeered at the Jews and Poles. It was not the fault of the school, but the fault of the government reading the lies which the government told them, and it was contrary to their own ideas and perhaps to former traditions. If I had any sort of humanitarian opinions, to those I am wholly indebted. In my private life, school and home had nothing to do with them. I went to Moscow University so that I could be zemskie doctor, a doctor absolutely for the poor. I was compelled to offend my father seriously because I would not make a brilliant career as an engineer. The knowledge which I got in my mind, from the public library made a total revolution in my mind. A few months changed my former ideas. But this was only an intellectual revolution. My first year in the university I read the 'Vidomosti' and the 'Svet.'

"I never thought of revolution and if I did know something about it, it was only from what occasionally appeared in the papers. I took no interest in it. In the year 1899, when the students were demonstrating, I was absent from such demonstrations. What the students wanted I could not really understand. To their meetings I did not go and only from pure friendship feeling I refused to take the examination for the second standard. I was ashamed to leave my friends and the first standard who were involved in the demonstration. Only during my second year at the university I happened to come quite accidentally across questions of social character.

"As I developed, and my opinions took concrete form, my ideas became socialist and liberal, in a humanitarian more than political sense. I did not read any more with faith the 'Svet' and 'Vidomosti.' Preaching of corporal punishment and hate of mankind revolted me. The second year of life at the university passed very well with me. I did not take part in the meetings and did not know where they had their clubs. About the question and existence of labor problems in Russia I had never seen.

"My revolutionary life began in the beginning of 1901 when I took part conscientiously in the students' movements which began from the time the Kishineff and St. Petersburg students were sent to serve in the army. At this time I was neither socialist nor revolutionist. At most, I was simply a liberal. The first illegal literature which

came to my notice was the students' proclamations. At that time there was a rumor that several students had been shot, were sentenced to death and would not obey orders. The Russian press was forbidden to write about the students. It seemed to me as if a sheet had fallen over Russia and through this sheet could be seen various things which I could not understand. I plunged into the demonstration notwithstanding the prayers of my father to be cautious.

"The year 1901 was fatal to me as well as to many others. When the first shot in Kharukoff was heard I got afraid. I had the idea that perhaps I also would stand, I plunged into the demonstration, as if on purpose, reversed my ideas. I saw how the police were meddling in the affairs and were playing spy. I had the pleasure of being summoned before the local court. I was in the Moscow management which was sent with three days guard by Cosacks and soldiers. There I heard how, outside, the workmen and other people tried to break the doors in order to release us, but we saw that against our deliverance there was a strong resistance. I could not stand. I was arrested and sent to the prison. In this prison for the first time, became acquainted with books on revolution. For the first time I heard the brave word 'revolution.'

"At this time in Moscow there happened a remarkable thing. The workmen who were helping the students on the great battlefield of political reform. At this time the Holy Synod excommunicated the celebrated writer Tolstoy. The priests cursed Tolstoy openly. I learned that there were socialists in Russia. At this time St. Petersburg students were beaten unmercifully with whips at the time of a demonstration on Kazan square. So, after being involved in these affairs I came out a man with revolutionary inclinations. My destiny was decided. I could not think of anything of active revolutionists was only a matter of time.

"Only a month or two had passed when I was arrested again, in April of 1901. I was accused of being in possession of illegal literature, and after my exclusion from the university, I gradually began reading the books of socialist nature, and read illegal editions, becoming more acquainted with the tasks of the revolutionists, with their ways of agitating, and began to feel myself in sympathy with them.

"The government did not give up my ideas, and on account of this I could not take an active part in the movement. After banishment on account of my convictions I could not help being a revolutionist.

"The government called me a revolutionist. It declared me to be outside the law. It forced me to the revolutionists ranks. The government was not the cause of my becoming a socialist. I became a socialist after I had been a revolutionist, and when I became a socialist my revolutionary ideas became stronger, because, when fighting for socialist ideas, I, by force of circumstances, was obliged to come into contact with the resistance of the government.

"I was a member of the party of social democrats and social revolutionists. I was not a terrorist and only the actions of Messrs. Spiaguine and Plehve gradually persuaded me of the necessity for armed reply to the violence shown by these ministers. What pains it cost the revolutionists to do and govern the program of the society. Although the necessity of terroristic acts hung in the air—although at the time blood flowed and other violence was used nearly daily, the society could not decide to introduce terror as one of its means. The program of the society reads as follows: 'Without introducing terroristic acts into our program, we, the society, leave them to the personal risk of the members of the society.'

"My relation to terror at that time was unsettled. I admitted that in some cases terror was indispensable, but on account of the peaceful and productive labor of the working classes, I did not feel justified in proposing it to the mass of the revolutionary party. I could not say many of us could be found sensitive and decided, who would not be afraid to go and protect the lives and honor of citizens.

"Having become a revolutionist in 1901, I, in March, 1902, was again arrested for a year's activity in the so-called 'program of the society' for one and a half years and was then banished for five years to the Yakoutsk government.

"My revolutionary life lasted only three years, half of which I passed in the prison. In prison I was not very busy. During the search they broke my arm and stretched my mouth only because I wanted to destroy some papers. The search was so disgusting that my relatives thought I was going mad and would commit suicide. The gendarmes searched me, a humiliating search from head to foot. Complaining to the procurer did not help me. I was almost driven mad by the daily disgusting behavior of the gendarmes.

"Interviews with relatives and my mother were in prison, thanks to the gendarmes. My mother was subjected to rough treatment.

"As a protest against their brutality I fasted seven days. The governor who came to me told me that the life of one student was nothing in comparison with the interests of the state. He was right. The year did not pass without seeing the sacrifice of many hundreds of lives for the state. The result of my fast was that I was sent to Samara prison. In Samara I had a chance of meeting revolutionists who were chosen from the city of Ekaterinburg. From them, as from personal witnesses, I knew what had happened to me had happened to others. I myself saw people who were beaten in prisons and in police courts, people who were many times compelled to hunger for many days together, people who from prison and prison life went into consumption. Every day I saw parties of political prisoners going to Siberia.

"While in prison I read revolutionary literature, and thinking of all I had heard I became a social revolutionist. I had a heartrending feeling when I heard of the fights going on in Vilna and Kharukoff and especially the shooting of the Kharukoff workmen. They were only at fault because they did not want their wages decreased. I knew that people of all classes and of all ages were beaten, women and children also. We took it as a signal for battle. We thought of the twenty-eight coffins, the innumerable wounded, the two volleys by the 100 soldiers. Hearing of this I tried to think of a battle scene, but this picture was nothing in comparison with

the dreadful scene which was being enacted by the government in the peaceful streets of small Russian towns. With what helpless rage I walked about my prison cell! How I bucked my head against the walls and broke my hands in trying to smash the prison windows, and what servile and bitter tears I wiped from my eyes!

"I prayed to be able to revenge it all. Ah, if I had freedom! But when I got to know that the executioner of the inhabitants had perished I breathed freely. Good bless the men who had done the deed. Bogdanovitch had to perish. His existence fouled the air. Like a storm it hung over us and all held their breath and waited. Only Bogdanovitch did not wait. Having obtained Plehve's approval, this horrible executioner considered himself safe, visited his mistress openly and walked in the parks enjoying the spring of life.

"Yes, the government made of me a peaceful citizen a revolutionist. A whole row of murders and other crimes committed by ministers and their agents forced me first to justify myself, and then to enter on the program of terrorism. How I advanced from theory to acts I cannot tell. It would seem that God had chosen me for this act. When I ran away from Siberia I felt that spirits were behind me and would not leave me either by night or day, whispering to me, 'You must, you must.' When I thought of what was done by Minister Plehve I felt that I had no right to my peaceful life. By killing Plehve I only did what my conscience demanded of me, and only regret that together with him his coachman perished and that Captain Tsvet-zinsky was subjected to such a serious wound."

"I am accused of playing an active role in the fighting section of the social democrats, which it is said has as its aim to overthrow the present form of government and the established laws of Russia, and the existing social conditions of Russia.

"I am accused of using explosives for murdering officials of the state, and

"I am accused of having killed the minister of the interior Plehve, to attain the ends of the social democrats.

"To these accusations I can answer, 'Yes, I was a member of the social revolutionists and had the honor of being a member of the fighting section of the social democrats and by the latter's orders I killed Plehve. I do not consider either the society or myself guilty of the intentions of which we are accused, viz., to attempt by force the overthrow of the existing form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"First of all I must state that one cannot say that the 'fighting section' is a 'secret society' in the usual sense of the word. The 'fighting organization' is not a separate body, but only a part of the big party of social revolutionists, and the 'fighting organization' follows out strictly the orders of the larger society.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

"I cannot say that it is by means of the activity of the fighting organization that the social revolutionists wish to do away with the autocratic form of government or even the present social conditions of Russia, nor is it by means of terroristic acts that they intend to gain their ends, but there is one thing which the party wishes to do away with the autocratic form of government and the social conditions of the country. The society has no such large aims as to overthrow the form of autocratic government in Russia.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H.